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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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NEWLY IDENTIFIED SOVIET DEEP SPACE INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY IN THE CRIMEA

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Ballistic Missiles and Space Division
and 25X1
[redacted]
General Sciences Division
OSI/CIA

Recent satellite and ground photography indicates a large parabolic antenna (about 85 feet in diameter) near Simferopol' at 45°03'N, 33°53'E. It is 28 nautical miles southeast of the south station of the deep space tracking station at Yevpatoriya, described in SID 62-26, 26 December 1962, TOP SECRET DINAR. The characteristics of the antenna and press statements describing the Mars 1 and Lunik 4 operations indicate that it is most probably a deep space instrumentation site with functions complementary to those of the Yevpatoriya space center. Although the Simferopol' antenna could be, and may have been, used for radio or radar astronomy, these functions are not believed to comprise its primary mission.

In the 4 April 1963 issue of Pravda, there is discussion of the Lunik 4 tracking operation. This publication makes the following claims about a tracking facility, which is located in the Crimea: (1) The installation consists of a "huge ring of a giant parabolic antenna" and (2) The antenna both receives signals from the probe and transmits commands to it. The only frequency announced in connection with the Lunik 4 flight was 183 megacycles per second.

Immediately after the launch of Mars 1 on 1 November 1962, three serial articles in the Russian newspaper Komsomol'skaya Pravda discussed the Mars 1 probe and the deep space tracking station located at Yevpatoriya. The articles claim the following: (1) There are three antennas in the space center and at least one contains eight 16 meter dishes. (KEYHOLE photography, Mission 25X1 [redacted] has indicated three sets of eight dishes); (2) Separate antennas are used for transmitting and receiving and they are separated by

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some distances; (3) On-board radio transmitters operated on frequencies of 922.76 and 183.6 megacycles per second. A later Soviet publication (Pravda, Dec. 15, 1962) indicates additional 5 and 8 cm transmitters (presumably for picture data transmission). The following statement was included in this later publication.

"Apart from telemetering the probe's parameters, the meter waveband (183 megacycles per second) equipment is used for maintaining communications with the earth if the orientation system fails."

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Assuming that the Pravda item of 4 April was indeed describing the Simferopol' site, the 85-foot antenna probably operates at a frequency of 183.6 megacycles per second. This antenna also may have been used during the early phase of the Mars probe for trajectory determination and for a backup in case the orientation system should fail early in the mission. Its use on the Lunik 4 mission was probably for reception of tracking and telemetry data. (TOP SECRET

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POSSIBLE SOVIET MISSILE/SPACE RELATED FACILITY AT ISFARA IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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Ballistic Missiles and Space Division
OSI/CIA
and
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Photographic Intelligence Division
CIA

SUMMARY

Flights by missile-associated aircraft from a variety of subordinations including missile test ranges, research and development centers, and production organizations have been noted into the Fergana Valley area since 1958. This suggests the existence of a missile-related facility somewhere in the Fergana Valley. KEYHOLE coverage of the area* has identified west of Isfara, a large ordnance-type production and storage installation for handling large amounts of combustible or explosive materials. The facility has been under construction since 1961. This installation is probably the most significant one in the Fergana Valley and, therefore, is the facility most likely associated with these flights.

DISCUSSION

Flight Activity

Aircraft from at least ten organizations or facilities which are associated with the Soviet missile/space program have visited airfields in the Fergana Valley.

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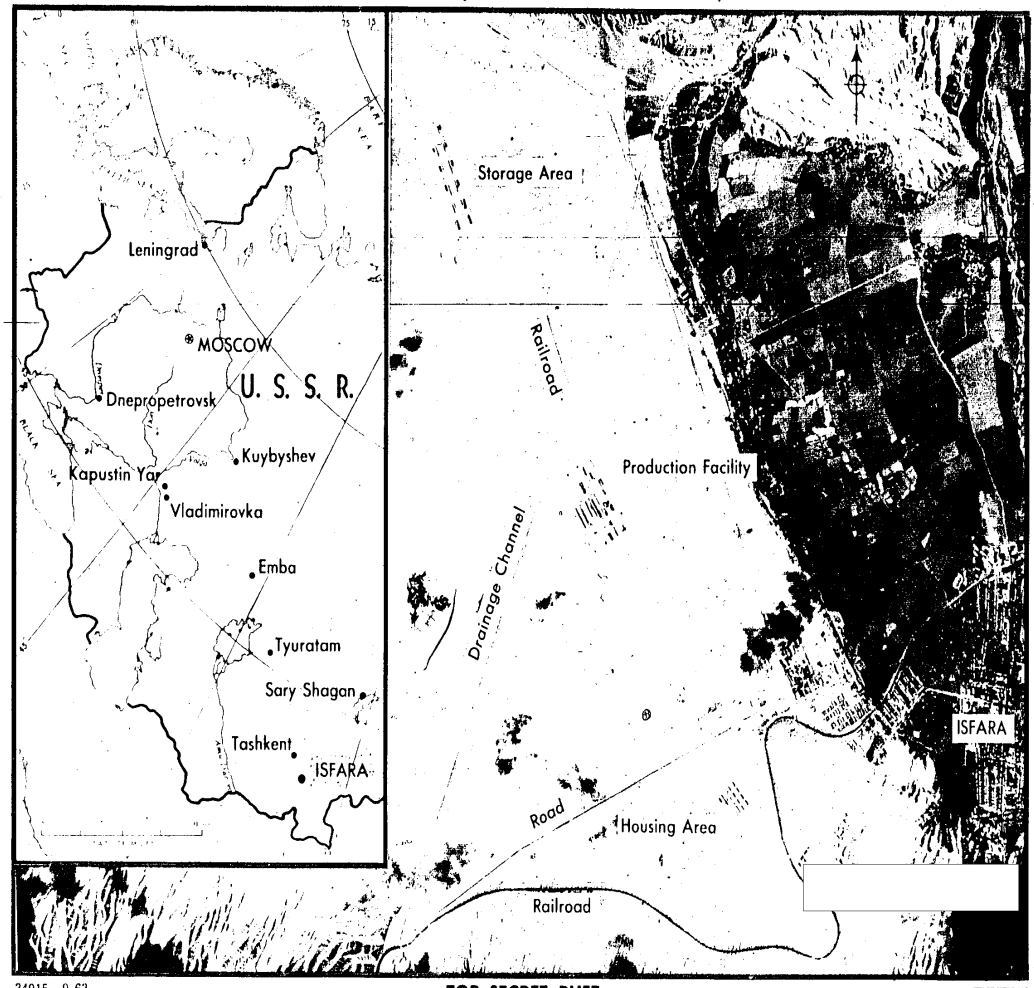
Possible Missile/Space Related Facility at Isfara, USSR



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Transport aircraft from a unit based at Sary Shagan, and believed to be engaged in support of air defense research and development conducted there, have been frequent visitors to the Fergana Valley. Also involved are aircraft associated with missile testing and whose normal mission is to support range facilities. These latter aircraft include those based at Tyuratam and Vladimirovka as well as aircraft associated with research and development and production including the following: Ukrainian Territorial Directorate (UTU) based at Dnepropetrovsk, State Committee for Aviation Technology (GKAT) based at Moscow Vnukovo, Moscow Ramenskoye, Moscow Khimki (now at Moscow Myachkovo), Moscow Orlovo, Omsk, and Kuybyshev. AN-12 heavy transports from the Polar Aviation unit based at Moscow Sheremetevo, which occasionally fly in support of advanced weapons programs, have visited the Fergana Valley, as have aircraft based at Emba, location of a suspect test facility.

Flight activity to the Fergana Valley changed in May 1962. Before that time Sary Shagan, Moscow Orlovo, and Moscow Khimki aircraft visited the area infrequently. After May 1962 a definite increase in the frequency of visits by these aircraft, and the beginning of visits by many of the other aircraft, were noted. During the summer of 1962, Sary Shagan aircraft made almost daily flights to the Fergana Valley. Tyuratam aircraft began to visit the area, and a number of GKAT aircraft were also noted there. An aircraft from the unit based at Moscow Orlovo airfield, believed to support NII-17, an electronics research and development facility, made flights between Sary Shagan and the Fergana Valley. A lull was noted during the winter of 1962/1963 and flights were again noted in the spring and summer of 1963. In the summer of 1963, Polar Aviation aircraft based at Moscow Sheremetevo made many flights between their base and Fergana, with Leningrad often appearing as a via point.

This flight activity provided the prime indication that a missile/space activity was under way in the Fergana Valley. The flights by Sary Shagan aircraft added an air defense aspect to the activity, but no SAM site has been found in the Fergana Valley. The nature of the

flight activity suggested that the related activity in the Fergana Valley was such as to draw a broad interest from Soviet missile/space entities including testing, research and development, and production. The most likely facility to be the cause for the flight activity now appears to be the large, secure installation being constructed west of Isfara.*

Production Facility

This large secure facility is surrounded by a double fence approximately 2100' by 3500'. It contains about seven large, multi-story production type buildings. The two largest buildings are 50' by 425' and are surrounded by high earth bunkers or revetments, apparently as high as the buildings. The buildings are connected by a possible overhead pipe line. Other buildings may also be connected by underground pipe lines. The two large buildings also have raised sections in the roof. Two mill-type buildings approximately 70' by 225' are present. A rail line serves the eastern side of this area, and spurs adjoin two large revetments or bunkers. On the western side of the area are possible mixing and grinding buildings surrounded by revetments. Another large building, still under construction, measures approximately 70' by 320'. A rail line appears to connect the production facility to the storage facility about one mile to the north. However, no rail connection has been detected to the rail line passing through Isfara. It is not possible to tell whether the large earth mounds are revetments or are earth bunkers containing facilities.

The nature of the enterprise cannot be identified, but it is large and associated with handling large quantities of combustible or explosive materials.

* Isfara (40°07'N 70°38'E), a city of about 14,000 population, is about 30 n.m. southwest of Kokand and 60 n.m. west of Fergana. The nearest airfields are at Kokand, Leninabad, and Fergana which also have rail and road transportation to Isfara.

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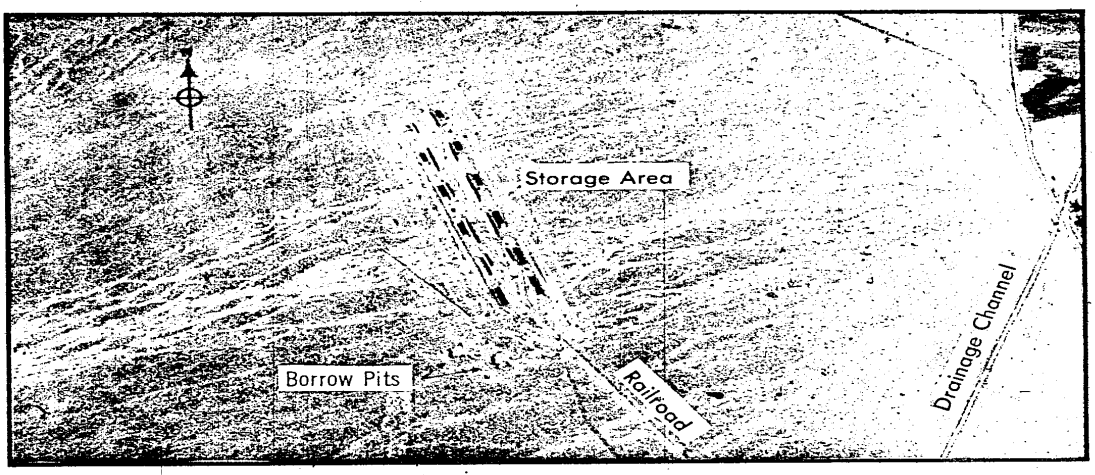
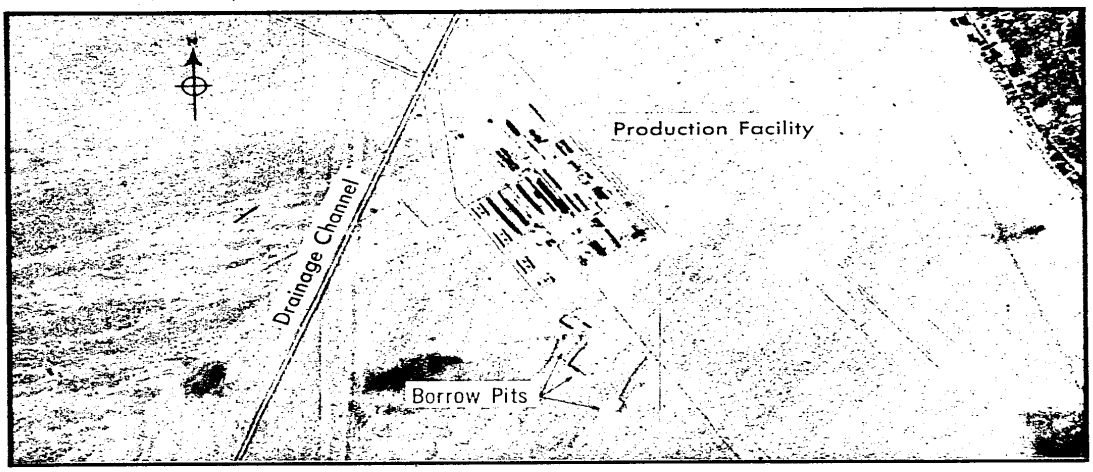


Storage Area, Isfara, USSR



Production Facility, Isfara, USSR

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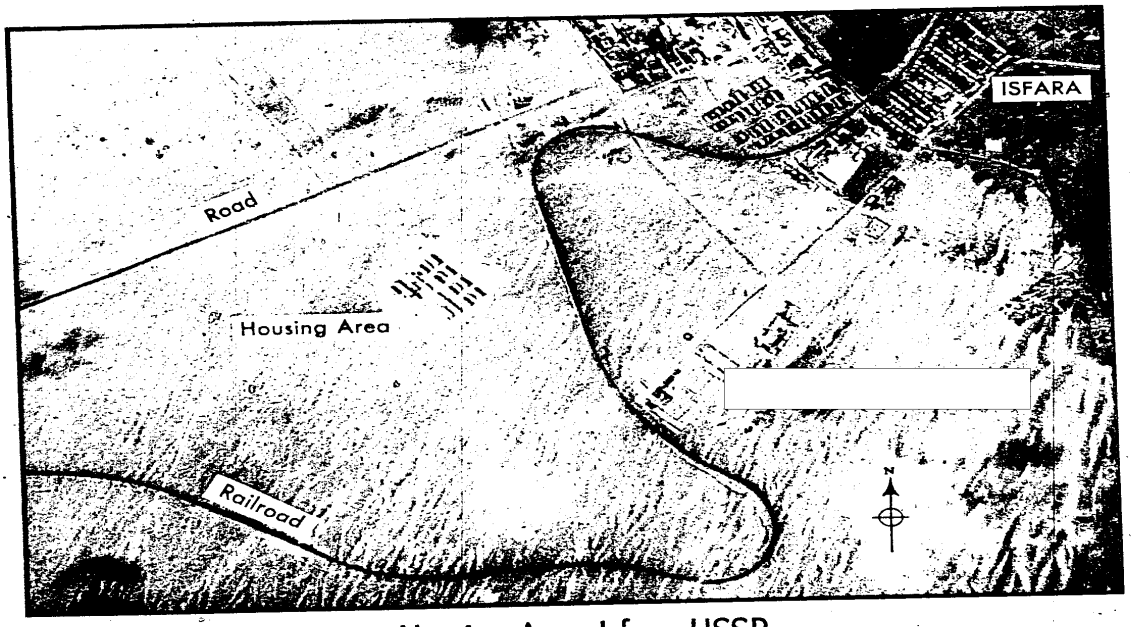

Housing Area, Isfara, USSR

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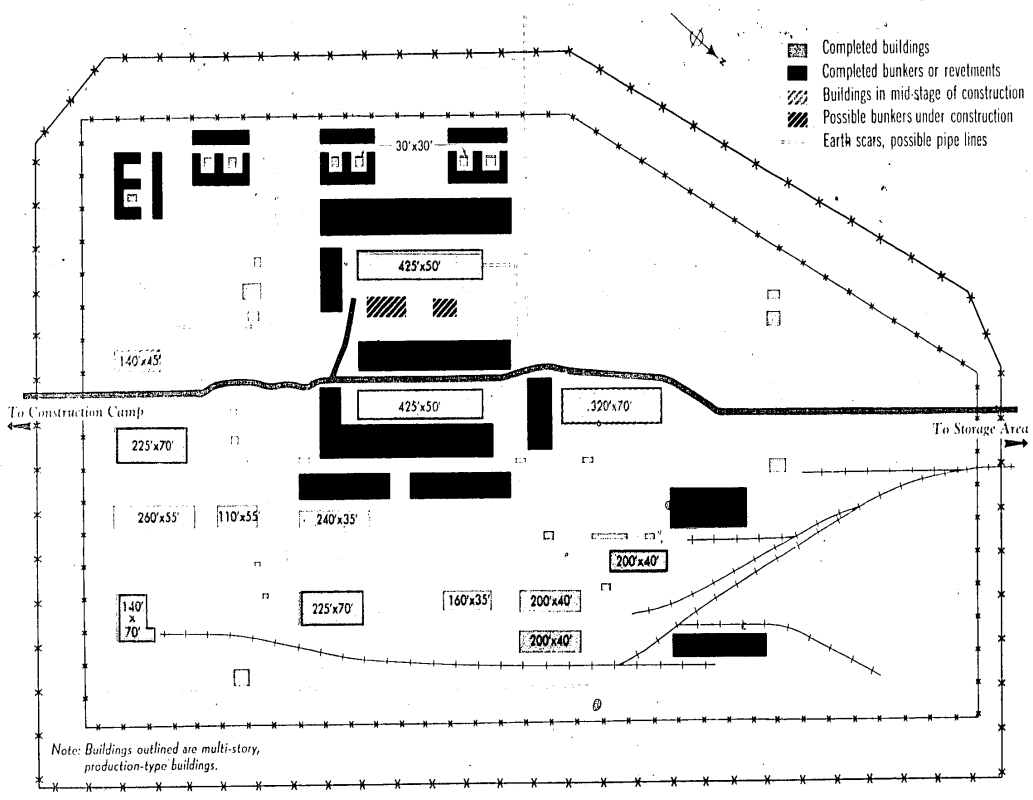

Dimensions of Major Buildings at Production Facility Isfara, U.S.S.R.

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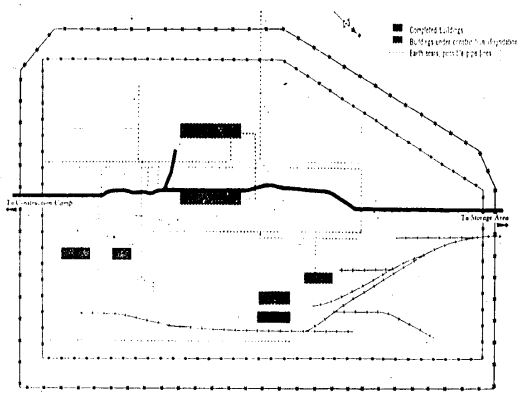
Rate of Construction of Production Facility, Isfara, U.S.S.R.



As of August 1961

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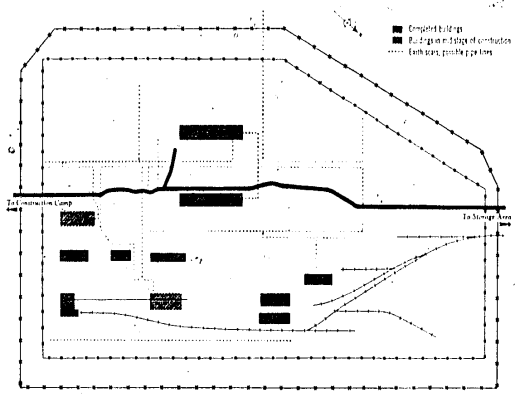

As of June 1962

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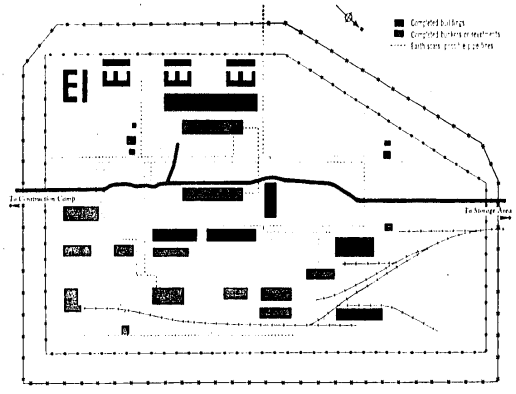

As of November 1962

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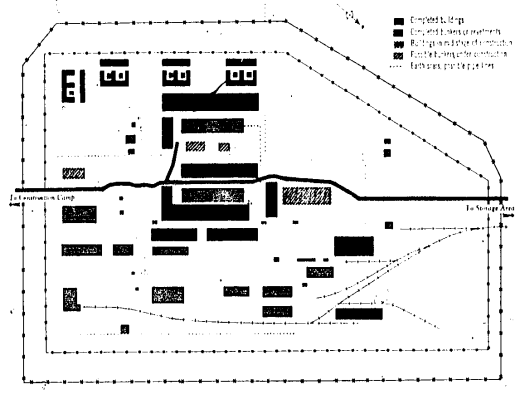

As of 4 April 1963

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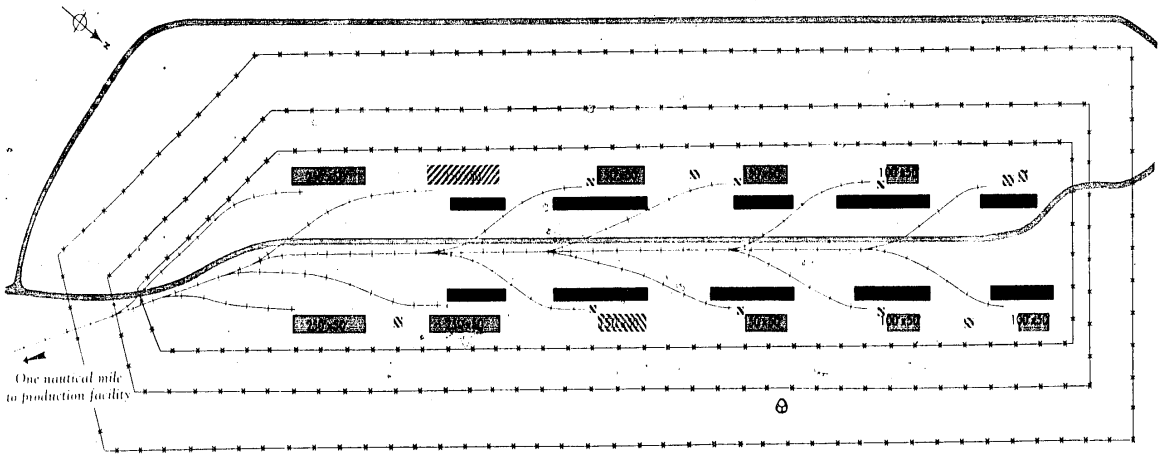
Rate of Construction and Dimensions of Major Buildings at Storage Area Isfara, U.S.S.R.



- Buildings completed in August 1961
- Buildings completed in June 1962
- Building under construction in June 1962; completed in November 1962
- Bunkers completed in June 1962

Note: Possible rail system, under construction in June and November 1962, appears completed in 4 April 1963 photography.

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Storage Area

The storage area about one nautical mile north of the production area and connected to it by a possible rail line consists of approximately twelve buildings and ten bunkers or revetments. Four measure 50' by 250'; four, 50' by 150'; and three, 50' by 100'. A rail spur runs to each structure but does not appear to enter. There are also ten small buildings; six appear at the end of rail spurs near the entrance to the storage building. The entire facility is surrounded by a triple fence which measures approximately 1100' by 3800' on the outside fence. This facility, like the production area, also reflects the handling of large amounts of combustible or explosive materials.

Housing Area

Over one nautical mile south of the production facility is a housing area. The area is not surrounded by security fencing. It presently provides living accommodations for the construction workers and probably will be used later for personnel employed in the facility. (TOP SECRET

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